CHICAGO, III., Dec. 6, 1879.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

Anecdotes and Personal Traits of the Popular Irish Leader.

HIS EDUCATION AND ENTRY INTO POLITICS.

What Is Known of Admiral Stewart's Grandson in a Retired Jersey Village.

"OLD IRONSIDES" AND THE "INCORRUPTIBLE."

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 6, 1879. This quict little town is awakening from a sleep of years. The forge and iron works a mile down the try is heard in the various shops; new houses are being built and old ones repainted; and a firm of shirtmakers, having occupied successively the Opera House and the Town Hall, is now testing the capacity of a huge brick factory in which thousands of dollars of local capital were sunk some years ago. During the lethargy, from which the place is recovering, the villagers have had little to do but talk of the good old days when Joseph Bonaparte lived here and Prince Murat made his life wretched by oxcesses of every sort. From the hour of the exile's departure until his grand nephew, the Prince Imperial, was pierced by Zulu spears, Bordentown watched the varying fortunes of King Joseph's fam ily with eager interest. For a time she rejoiced over the successes of Louis Napoleon, whose youthful feet had trod the village streets, and when the Emout in sympathy with the widowed Eugénie, whose friend and constant comforter, the Duchess de Mouchy, is, by birth, a Bordentonian. But at the death of "Napoleon IV..."

The eyes, 'fore duteous, then converted were, That other way was in the direction of Englan where having witnessed the burial of the Prince Imperial, these same provincial eyes peered into the House of Commons and fell upon the figure of rising man. On him they have rested ever since, and nowhere in America are the HERALD's despatche elating to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell read with nore interest than in this retired town.

Nor is it surprising that "the Irish Dictator." as he is sometimes called, should engage the attention of a community so remote from the scene of his labors. To him Bordentown must be forever dear as the home of her who gave him birth; while to every villager his career is interesting as that of a grandson of one of Bordentown's departed worthies. It is, moreover, deserving of remark that the most popular of living "Irishmen" should have no Irish blood in his viens but that which comes through his descent from an American As a preface, then, to a brief sketch of Mr. Parnell himself your correspondent will take the liberty of peeping high enough into the branches of his family tree to show to what degree he is a strictly natural In a life by Goldsmith, prefixed to a collection of

ns which enjoyed some popularity a half cen-before the *Traveller* appeared, the following is were written. They will throw light on the

nas Parnell, D. D., was descended from an Thomas Parnell, D. D., was descended from an ancients antily that had for some centuries been settled at Congleton, in Cheshire. His father, Thomas Parnell, who had som attached to the commonwealth parry, upon the testoration went over to Ireland; thither he carried large personal property, which he laid out in ands in that kingdom. The estates he purchased here, as also that of which he was possessed in Cheshire, descended to our poet, who was his diest son, and still remain in the family. Thus want, thich has compelled many of our greatest men into the cryice of the muses, had no influence upon Parnell; e was a poet by inclination. * * Surprising hings are told of his memory at that period. * " He was admitted a member of the College of Duhnings are told of his memory at that period we could equal him. * * Pope was not only excessively found of his company, but under acceptal literary

He who wrote the "Tale of a Tub" wrote to a nd on March 27, 1713, "Parnell's poem is mightily emed;" and the author of "An Essay on Man,"

dedicating to the Earl of Oxford his friend's ted works, exclaims:—
Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear (A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear), Recall those nights that close'd thy tolisom days, Still hear thy Parnell in his living lays.

Still hear thy Farnell in his living lays.

"YOU AND I."

From this last line may be learned the proper pronunciation of the poet's name, the accent being correctly placed on the first syllable, and in one of Pope's witty letters addressed to his collaborator we find the original spelling, which shows the word to be derived from the Northman French. "You are a generous author," writes the geulus of Twickenham: "I a hackney scribbler; you a Grecian and bred at a university; I a poor Englishman, of my own educating; you a reverend parson; I a wag; in short you are Dr. Parnelle (with an eath end of your name), and I, your most obliged and affectionate friend and faithful servant." Parnell married, about 1705, Miss Anne Minchin, "a young lady of great merit and beauty," by whom he had two sons who died young, and one daughter. He was made vicer of Finglas, but died soon after (in 1718, at the age of thirty-nine), and was buried in He was made vicar of Finglas, but died soon after (in 1718, at the age of thirty-nine), and was buried in Trinity Church, Chester. No monument yet marks his resting place. The points of resemblance between this poet, wit and preacher and the member of his family most conspicuous at the present day are neither numerous nor striking. The former, so foldsmith says, was never an earnest student; the latter has studied hard since first he learned to read. The former was full of fun and sprightliness; the latter wears rather "a weighty and a serious brow;" the Arch Deacon of Clogher was sensitive to a degree, and tacked the art of hiding his emotions; the Home little leader is a man whom nothing can move, Parnell, the poet, sang of "Bacchus, Comus, Love and Jecus;" Parnell, the politician, speaks of landord and tenant, rack rents and resistance to eviction. The particulars in which the two men resemble one another are thess:—Each achieved fame at an early age, and neither was driven into the service tion. The particulars in which the two men resem-ble one another are these:—Each achieved fame at an early age, and neither was driven into the service of the muses on the one hand, or the masses, on the other, by the sordid necessity of bettering his con-

ble one snother are these:—Each achieved fame at an early age, and neither was driven into the service of the misses on the one hand, or the misses, on the other, by the sordid necessity of bettering his condition.

Both the English and the Irish estates of "the reverend parson" descended to his nephew, Sir John Parnell, whose son, third baronet of that name, was Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell's great-grandfather. This latter worthy was the last Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. It is said that he received the offer of a peerage if he would cast his vote in favor of the set of "union," but refusing to do so, the low sof his high office came simultaneously with the overthrow of Irish liberty. In return he received irom his fellow-countrymen the title of "incorruptible"—a title higher than any within the gift of kings. His eldest son, Sir Honry, a member of Lord Meibourne's Cabinet and an earnest advocate of Catholic emincipation, was raised to the peerage as Baron Congleton. Lord Congleton's ounger brother, William Parnell, the grandfather Howard, cousin to the Duke of Physe present head of the family, resides on his Cheshire estate.

From these genealogical details, arranged with some little care, it may be seen that the bette soure of the British government has an hereditary love of freedom, and, from his calm delance of the powers that be, it would seem that he sought as well that title which his ancestor won and wore.

Crossing the Atlantic we will find that for his maniy qualities he is also indebten to his maternal grandfather, the navel warrior whose name he bears. Commodore Charles Stewart, the youngest of eight children, was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1778. His parents were both Irish, a paternal iorefather having been an officer in the army of the Prince of Orange; and the gossips of a century ago whispered that his mother's marriage was arranged by her uncle, who as lord Mayor of London conceived his dignity to be compromised by an alliance with a capatin in the merchant marine. Sarah Hereitra for w

term since his death has been applied to his homestead on the bluff below Bordentown. By his wife, Delia Tudor, "the belle of Boston," Admiral Stowart had two children, Charles and Delia. His son accumulated a large fortune, chiefly through the patronage of Napoleon III., to whom Mrs, Stewart was presented at the Tulieries. While in Washington with her mother nearly forty years ago Miss Stewart met her tuure husband, John Honry Parnell, who was travelling with his cousin, Lord Powerscourt. The marrisage took place in New York, and Mrs. Parnell sailed thence to Iroland.

There, at the old homestead, in Avondale, county Wicklow, Charles Stewart Parnell was born in the mouth of June, 1846. From conversations with members of his family residing here something of his boyhood and youth has been learned; though, as he entered Parliament at so early an age, there is little of importance to record of his previous career. As a child, his mother says, he showed an uncommon love of study, devoting far more time to his books than to the ordinary sports of childhood. His memory was admirable, and he was by no means delicient in wit and sprightiness. As a boy of ten he amused his fellow passengers in a coach on a country road by comparing the population and unitirry strongth of the various countries in Europe, with a view to determining their respective chances in the event of a general war. At this time, however, his mind ran less in the direction of politics than toward mechanical science, and he amused his friends and taxed his own mind not a little in the effort to solve the problem of a perpetual motion machine. Again, when he wanted some bullets and had no mould in which to form them, he conceived the idea of making them as shot is made—by dropping hot lead from a high tower. The family knew nothing of his design till they were startled by the butler's cry—"Come down there, you young rascal! What are you trying to do?" and the next moment that worthy man rushed up the winding stairce to the roof in time to save the inge

after this Waterloo, that Charles had, before the battle began, glued his soldiers' feet securely to the table.

BEGINNIG LIPE.

Mr. Parnell's education was begun at a private school conducted by a Protestant clergyman at Southampton, England, whence at the age of cleven he was taken back to Ireland and placed under a private school in Somerseushire, England, to complete his preparation for college. While pursuing his studies here he was taken down with typhoid fever and lay for weeks almost at the point of death. Since then he has never emjoyed the robust health of his earlier years. He grew rapidly and was a tall and slender youth of eighteen at the time of his matriculation at Cambridge University. Before entering the college where his father was educated the latter had expressed a wish that Charles should study hav, but the proposition was not received with favor. The bar had no charm for the young man, who declared that he would not care to be a lawyer unloss he were certain of being a celebrated one. As a youth Mr. Parnell showed no particular interest in the affairs of Ireland, and when he discussed Irish polities with his sisters frequently took the conservative side, to annoy them in a harmless way. This humor sometimes worried his mother, who, as she declares, has an American horror of toryism. Like his tather, John Henry Parnell, Charles was a skilful cricketer, and when at home salways took part in the game, which is much played in Wicklow. In those days he was something of a wag and would keep the table continually on a roar.

His serious interest in politics dates from the execution of the Manchester rescuers. Their terrible fate, it seems, determined him to enter Parliament as a "home ruler." After consulting with his uncele, Charles Stewart, who then lived in Paris, he informed his mother of this intention, which met with no opposition on her part. Mr. Parnell's first appearance before the public was made in 1874, during which year he held the office of High Sheriff of county Wicklow. At the sam BEGINNING LIFE.

Parliamentary debates first attracted attention when he opposed the Prison bill introduced by the government, and succeeded in carrying certain humane amandments. As he himself has often remarked, his system of persistent criticism and opposition would never have succeeded as it has had it not been for the obstructive policy adopted toward him by the conservatives. But there is no need of following Mr. Parsell's career in the House of Commons; it is not only too recent and too familiar to need present rehearsal, but the object of this letter is to talk rather of the man in private life than or the politician in his public capacity.

Mr. Parsell's father died a few years ago, and his mother soon after returned to this country to live. In 1873 she was visited by her son, who spent something over six months on this side of the water. White here he visited New York, Philadelphis, Newport, Bordentown and Alabams. His second and last trip to America was made in 1876, when, with John O'Connor Power, Mr. P., he presented to Congress an address from the Irish people which President Grant had refused to accept. This visit was a brief one, lasting only about two months.

Mr. Parnell has living four sisters and two brothers. Of the laster, the eldest, John Howard Parnell, has considerable property in county Armagh, in the north of Ireland, which has come to him by inheritance; and he also owns an extensive farm in the State of Alabama. The youngest brother, Henry Tudor Parnell, who was educated for the Bar, has recently purchased property in county Kilkenny. Charles himself has an affate in county Dublin and another in county Kildare. He has recently reduced his rents twenty percent, while his brother's property in Armagh, which is all leased out, returns at present but little interest. In the year 1874 Mr. John Howard Parnell contested the county Wicklow, and though not elected himself, succeeded in dereating the conservative candidate, a son of Lord Fire-William.

Mrs. Parnell inherited her husband's and her brother's pr

A HERO OF THE REVOLUTION.

PULASKI'S DEATH IN THE STORMING OF SA-VANNAH.

The centenary of the death of Casimir Pulaski in October, 1779, at the storming of Savannan, Ga., was observed yesterday by the Polish residents of this city. The celebration had been postponed as the Polish Church of St. Stanislas, corner of Stauton and Forsyth streets, was temporarily without a pastor. The church was bright yesterday morning at eight o'clock with Polish, American and French flags, typical of the three nationalities engaged side by side at the siege of Savannah. A funeral mass was said by the Rev. II. Biawaizynski. The small congregation consisted largely of women. In the evening, however, the church was well filled by Poles, attracted by the promise of a lecture on Pulaski's service to the American cause by J. S. Wisniowski, a gentleman of literary reputa-

tion in Poland. The address was in the Polish language, and its delivery occupied nearly two hours The lecturer alluded first to Pulaski's life in his native country. He was the son of a patriotic fam ily belonging to the smaller gentry of Poland and owning no title, although erroneously dubbed "Count" by some American historians. After the heroic death of his father he was proclaimed chief of the "Confederates of Ear," a league of Polish patriots who for four years fought against the combined armies of Russia, Austria and Prussia. The youthful leader of this confederacy displayed such valor and skill in that unequal contest that he gained the reputation of being one of the foremost officers in Europe. Passing rapidly over Pulaski's banishment in consequence of Russian intrigues and his subsequent sojourn in Turkey and Paris, the speaker laid stress upon the fervor with which the news of the American war of independence was received by the handful of Polish patriots residing in the French capital. The Polish hero arrived in Philadelphia in August, 177, and afterward joined the army as a volunteer and distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, covering the retreat of the American army, and a few days laterspreventing its being surprised by the British. A marration followed of Pulaski's activity as commander of the formation of his independent legion in Baltimore, the impressive ceremony of his reception of the banner fashioned by the Moravian sisters and commemorated by Longfellow, and the assistance he gave to the defenders of Charleston. Pulaski fell, said the speaker, while trying to establish order among the French column storming the Spring Hill redoubt at Savannah, and who were dismayed by the loss of their leader, Count D'Estalga.

There are 150,000 Poles in America, said the patriots who for four years fought against

who were dismayed by the loss of their leader, Count D'Estaign.

A GROUND OF COMPLAINT.

There are 130,000 Poles in America, said the speaker, who have established hundreds of societies, built over seventy churches and are yearly increasing in numbers and affluence, and you should maintain the unsulfied reputation earned for the Polish name in this country by Pulaski and Rosciusko. There is, however, a serious cause for complaint in the United States in the confounding of all Poles with the so-called Polish Jews, who are widely different from the Poles proper by language, manners and religious belief. It seems sad indeed that, after giving the blood of one of its greatest heroes to America, it should share so often the obloquy attaching to an unprincipled band of pedlers and hucksters who, in defiance of the patriotic sentiments of all educated Israelites, persist in considering themselves in America, as they did in Poland, an imperium in imperio, a nation in nowise connected with the land of its birth or its adoption. It is the duty of all true Poles to disabuse the American mind concerning the difference between the nation that has produced a Pulaski and Kosciusko and the community excluded by the famous order of General Grant from trading in his camp. I hope that the numerous American citizens of Polish descent will, at no distant day, erect imposing monuments to Pulaski and Kosciusko's memories in this city as tokens of Poland's admiration and love for America, as an eternal proof of gratitude for the blessings of liberty and citizenship so treely extended to us in return for the blood of our forefathers.

FINE ARTS

THE CARVER COLLECTION.

A collection of seventy-eight pictures, owned by Mr. Benjamin A. Carver, of this city, has been placed on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Galleries where they will be sold on next Thursday evening There are few notable pictures, but the genera verage is good. A small number of the ex amples were, with somewhat questionable taste, pur chased after the sale of the collection was deci upon, but are of a quality to raise its standard. The largest work is by Gustave Doyen, a pupil o Bouguereau, and is called "The First Bo father and mother looking at their babe. It was in the Salon of 1878, and is pleasing and refined, if not romarkable. An admirable Verboeckhoven—one of the best we ever saw—is "The Restless Bull." He is also represented by some of his wearisome "Sheep and Lambs." "The Muleter' is a small and good Vibert. Marchetti's "Moorish Sentinel" is remarkably strong in technique, fine in its sunlight and effective. By Diez there is a fine little Fontainbleau sous-boir. A strong open landscape by Jacques is called "A Pastorai." It is exceliently composed, has an admirably introduced figure and some sheep in the middle distance, and is very attractive. The "Tartars Travelling" is a fine work which we lately testified our appreciation of while in a dealer's gallery. A charming pair of little pictures are Paul Soyer's "Grandma Asleep" and "The Medal." Lesrel's "The Parrot" contains a graceful female figure and is delicate in color. Fabri's "The Mirror" has a fair figure, and is decorative in effect. Very charming and exceedingly well painted is Emile Levy's group of happy children called "springtime." A couple of Ceramanos as simply bad imitations of Jacque. Richet, a pupil of biaz, has, on the contrary, a fine landscape in his master's open country style. Max Volkhart's "Une Affaire d'Honneur" is an admirable work. "Near Newport" is a fine example of Kensett. An anusing monk story is told by Frappa in his "A Striking Picture." Full of character and well painted are the ficures of the old gentlemen who are Zimmerman's "Wine Tasters." At a neat little temale head by Toulmouche we are "Highly Plessed," Merle's head of a young woman is unpleasant and chesp. Boutbonne's "The Alpine Tourists" looks like a fashion plate of some years ago. We have no patience with such works as Baugniet's "Visit to the Baby." One can hardly help laughing at the comic discomiture of the crying child in Carl Boker's excellently psinted "Spilled Milk." or at Carl Zierman's well told story. "Caught in the Act." Jules Garnier's "Refreshments" contains tw father and mother looking at their babe. It was in the Salon of 1878, and is pleasing and refined, if not well painted models. There are several pieces of German genre, including Carl Hubner's "Vinage Doctor," Hiddeman's "The Stylish Darky," with well given figures; Schutz's "Bind Man's Buff his "The Singing School," and Bottcher's "Come to Papa" and "The Unexpected Return." Backerkorff's "Ironing" is a careful little picture, and E. Melbye's "The Needles, English Channel," has excellent work in it. Ansong the other names represented are those of Armfield, J. H. Beard, Boughton, Ciceri, Escosura, S. R. Gifford, Guex, Kaemmerer, Kretschmar, Meyer von Bremen, Moreau, Mouchot, Rougeron, Seignac, Simonetti, Van Schendel, J. A. Walker and Ziem.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S MEM-ORY.

A BRONZE TABLET UNVEILED IN DR. DEEMS PREE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

A beautifully wrought brouze tablet to the memory of the late Commodore Vanderbilt was unveited ory of the late Commodore vanderbilt was unveiled yesterday afternoon in Dr. Deems' Church of the Strangers for the inspection of representatives of the press. The memorial is placed on the north wall of the church, to the left as seen by the congregation. The black marble slab on which the tablet is fixed is imbedded in which the tablet is fixed is imbedded in the wall and measures four feet in width by two reet four inches in height. The bronze itself is three feet wide by one and a half teet in height, and is elaborately designed and lettered after the Romanesque style of ornamentation. The ground of the tablet is polished bronze, and the design is carved and filled in with black and red, which harmonize well with the color of the metal. The delicacy in the tracery of the figures and the Gothic and English lettering render it necessary for the beholder to stand from six to ten feet off in order to get a full view and to form a correct idea of the artistic value of the work. The bronze plate is about half an inch thick; and Dr. Deems said that it is believed to be one of the best works of the kind in this country. Two plates were spoiled in the rolling and beating processes before the one which was viewed yesterday could be completed. The design is unique and original. Around the ornamental border of the parallelogram are cut in quaint English characters the words from Holy Writ, "He was worthy, for he has built us a synagogue." In the body of the bronze the dedication is engraved in the following words:—

Erected to the glory of God and in memory of a cornelius Vanderbilt by the Church of the Siran-legues.

Erected to the glory of God and in memory of Cornelius Vanderbit by the Church of the Strangers.

Standing at either side of the field, inside the border, is a scraph crowned with a halo of glory, each angel bearing an instrument of music, and looking toward the spectator. The right middle field shows the dates "A. D. 1794, 1877," the years of nativity and death of the millionnaire whose munificance the tablet commemorates. On a corresponding place on the left centre of the field is a ruider grasped by a hand. The four angels of the bronze are ornamented with figures representing the evangelists. On the left upper hand corner an angel displaying the legend of the Gospel represents St. Matthew; below this is the characteristic hon of St. Mark; on the right upper hand is the ox, symbolical of St. Luke, and in the right upper corner St. John, typified by the lamb and cross. The work, taken altogether, was much praised by those who saw it. It is from the hands of Messrs. W. Gibson's Sons, of this city. It originated in a desire on the part of members of the congregation to manifest their gratitude to Mr. Vanderbilt for giving them a tree church to worship in. Many of Dr. Deems' hearers are saleswomen, scamstresses and workingmen whose families live in that qharter of the city, and by them the idea was set on foot. It was resolved that no one should be allowed to subseribe more than a dollar toward defraying the expense.

STATUE OF THE POET BRYANT.

A statue of the late William Cullen Bryant, by Mr. J. S. Hartley, was presented to the Century Club last night by Mr. George Century Club last night by Mr. George William Curtis. The members of the club assembled in the hall, on the second floor of the club house, in East Fifteenth street, at half-past nine o'clock for the transaction of the usual monthly bysiness. When that had been disposed of Mr. Curtis rose, and in a few appropriate remarks presented the statue of the poet to the club over which he had presided. Dr. Osgood also made a short address, and the members, of whom a large number were in attendance, adjourned to the retreshment rooms down stairs.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE HALTER.

"My opinion of hanging, do you say?" said Dr. F. A. Thomas, of East Eighty-fifth street. "I have a very poor opinion of it. It is a relie of barbarist which ought to have been abandoned by our grand-

"What would you substitute for it?" asked the

"I hope you won't be astonished when I tell you drowning would be the best way to end the lives of our great criminals. Don't laugh! Have you ever seen a person who was nearly drowned?"

"Well, perhaps, you have read of such cases?"

"Well, then, let me tell you that in every such case that I have heard of the rescued person invariably reported the first sensations of drown ing as rather pleasant than otherwise. Up to the disappearance of consciousness, indeed, the person experienced only agreeable sensations. Therefore it appears to be the least unpleasant method. Managed with the most ordinary care it would never fail, like hanging, shooting or poisoning. That would be a great point gained, certainly, for nothing shocks the public more than bungling executions."

nothing shocks the public more than bungling ex-scutions."

"Do you think the public would accept such a radical change?" asked the reporter.

"That is a question that you are better able to answer than I am. Of course, if the public is satis-ised, it is useless to discuss the matter at al. If public opinion won't consent to substitute another method of executing criminals then I would sug-gest that an expert at hanging should be appointed in each State. The work should not be intrusted to inexperienced men like sheriffs, who are apt to be unnerved even when they know enough to make suitable preparations. The business of putting to death should be in the hands of men regularly trained for that business."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The occurrence of another execution by hanging characterized by bungling more than ordinarily revolting leads me to ask space for a few more words in order to reply to some adverse criticisms which have been urged against the use of electricity as means of destroying life, and also to suggest to inventors who may be studying the subject certain paths in which their investigations may be directed DR. HAMMOND'S ARGUMENT AGAINST ELECTRICITY.

is credited with the following statements:-First that the apparatus necessary to produce an electrical discharge competent to kill must be large and cum brous, occupying a space equal to "ten trunks:" nd, that it is expensive, its cost probably amount ing "to \$10,000;" third, that the wires would rust and render its action uncertain; fourth, that as the effect of a lightning stroke is not always fatal, similarly the electric discharge might sometimes fail. These objections I will consider scratim.

First-As regards size. In point of actual dimer sions, the induction coil at the Polytechnic Institute in London is the largest in the world. The coil itself is 9 feet 10 inches long and 2 feet in diameter With from 5 to 50 galvanic cells it produces sparks varying in length from 12 to 29 inches. Makin allowance for the supports and for space occupied by the battery, it would appear that the entire apparatus does not exceed 40 cubic feet in volume. This coil, however, is by no means the most powercoil was constructed by Apps, of London, for Mr. William Spottiswoode, F. R. S., which, with 5 Grove (quart) cells, gives a spark 28 inches long, with ten similar cells, one of 35 inches and with 30 cells a spark 42 inches in length, 13 inches longer than the longest spark of the Polytechnic coil. The wire of the secondary or onter layers measures in length no less than two hundred and eighty miles. Leyden jars globular in form and two feet in diameter are charged to their utmost capacity by a single spark, and on connecting three of these jars charged by as many sparks it was found "that the middle jar, although made of thick glass, was perforated." It is estimated that the forty-two inch spark would penetrate a block of glass six inches thick. Although I have not at hand any exact measurements of this apparatus, an engraving of it has been published in London Engi-neering (1877), from which its dimensions can be estimated with sufficient approximation to show that the total volume of the apparatus is perhaps a little less than that of the Polytechnic Instrument. The volume of the coll itself is fully twenty per cent smaller. Both of these machines are of exceptional magnitude, and probably than is requisite for the contemplated purpose. Assuming the Stevens Institute coil, which gives a 21-inch spark, to be sufficient, as it doubtless is, to meet all requirements, that apparatus measures in volume about 11 cubic feet. It is scarcely necessary to maint out that the disease. necessary to point out that the dimensions or even the largest coils do not amount nearly to those of "ten trunks," and that the cubic space occupied by the Stavens coil would not prevent its being packed in a moderate-sized "Saratoga." Furthermore, as a large percentage of the volumes stated is taken up by supports and stands, it is reasonable tolassume that a very material reduction could be effected, and when this reduction is made a special requirement to be brought to a minimum by actual experimenting on new forms of apparatus I see no reason why the placing of the entire machinery within the cubic contents of the average trunk is without the limits of practicability.

practicability.

Scond—Dr. Hammond's opinion as to expense is, I imagine—opinion. The Stevens coll, nine years ago, cost \$1,000. I am assured by competent authority that it could now be reproduced for considerably less money. It would of course be an object for the inventor to consider this in his researches.

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Third—as to wires rusting. If by this Dr. Hammond means that the connectious between coil and battery or from coil to poles would oxidize, the matter is insignificant. The wires could be replaced at any time for a few shillings. If he thinks that the coil wire would rust, that he and varnish, wound the coil wire would rust. It has not varnish, wound the coil wire would rust. It has not varnish, wound the coil wire would rust. It has not varnish, wound the coil and the coil oxide the coil ox

TWO KINDS OF SPARES.

It will therefore be seen that the cardinal object of he inventor must be the high tension penetrating

spark. It seems to be proved that this is obtained from Loyden jars charged by a coil. Hence the question arises whether it would be advisable to use the proposed state coil simply as a charger for the proper number of jars which would jurnish the spark. Leyden jars are very cheaply and easily made and a new battery of them might be used at each execution. On the other hand there are many obvious advantages in an apparatus entirely self-centained as originally contemplated. In such case it is known that the connection of a Leyden jar or some other form of condenser of electricity at the discharging points. It would be a question for the inventor to devise such a combination of coil and condenser as would give sparks of highest tension, while occupying the least room, Modern investigation on this subject, meagre and incomplete as it is, seems to be at least sufficient to indicate that not only will one form of the electric spark kill, but that it will kill instantly. And here execution by electricity appears to be far in advance of any other mode of destroying life yet suggested. Your correspondents have advocated chloroform, the tenotome and carbonic acid. All open to grave objections.

Chloroform.

CHLOROFORM.

Those relating to chloroform are many. The commercial product is seldom uniform in quality, and careful surgeons always nurify it with caustic potash before using it. Its effects are scarcely the same on any two persons. The surgeon in charge of the case reports to me an instance of a man badly injured by being copiously supplied with the anaesthetic for three and a haif hours during a railroad journey without relapsing into steady insensibility. The effect of the orug at one stage is to cause involuntary struggling, and if to this is added the voluntary efforts of a person determined to resist its influence to the last, considerable retardation of that influence might occur. Again, if the criminal is to be anaecthatized, why not make sure work and give him enough to stupety him and then hang him? This seems to be the French idea when a large draught of raw brandy is given to the suddenly awakened condemned just before he is taken to the guillotine.

The TENOFOME.

The tenotome, piercing the spinal marrow after the fashion of the matador's sword in a built fight, causes sure death, and even the pain of dividing the skin could probably be obviated by tring a swiftly revolving blade, as suggested by Dr. Richardson in his essays on painless surgery. But the fatal objection to this—which applies also to the administration of poisons and anaesthetics—is that it makes the physician the executioner. I scarcely think that the medical faculty will welcome any such addition to their professional duties even if the same were advisable on grounds of public policy.

DROWNING.

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DROWNING.

Suffication by carbonic seid brings up the picture of a terrible death which could be resisted for some time, just as drowning can be warded off for an eternity of torture by simply holding the breath. Advocates of carbonic seid or any other deadly gas will find all the necessary apparatus ingeniously described in Mr. Wilkie Collins' novel, "Armadale."

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS.

That experiments bearing on the use of electricity in executions would be valuable seems to be conceded by many of, your correspondents. I differ, however, from those who think that the matter should be relegated by the State to a Board of Physicians. It is no more pertaining to the business of fledical men than is the construction of the gallows, and the less they have to do with it, exclusively as a class, the more likely its practical success. A casual inspection of the fearful and wonderful apparatus in any surgical instrument shop will convince most people that medical mechanical ingenuity being removed from free competition with that of other callings by an absurd code of cast iron othics, too frequently wanders in paths devicus, though fortunately profitable for the mechanical ingenuity being removed from free competition with that of other callings by an absurd code of cast iron ethics, too frequently wanders in paths devious, though fortunately profitable for the person most benefited—the instrument maker—the requirements, so far as can be ascertained, should be succinctly stated and the subject submitted to the inventors of the country, with the offer of a snitable reward for an efficient apparatus. The judges should be a mixed Board, composed of an electrician, a physician, conversant with electric therapeutics, and a mechanical engineer. The electrician and engineer should be charged with examining the construction of devices submitted, and of conducting an indedendent series of experiments to determine, probably, the best forms of apparatus. The results of these experiments should be published at intervals for the information and guidance of inventors. The physician should institute experiments by the aid of a powerful coil and battery to determine the exact effect of high tension discharges on the living body under all conditions. At the close of the competition, and after a certain apparatus has been accepted by the judges, further experimenting should be conducted in order to discover whether any improvements in that particular device can be made. The foregoing, I think, indicates the shortest and surest road to doing away with a practice, which, though sanctioned by law, is a disgrace to a civilized people.

PARK BENJAMIN, Ph. D.

KATE FIELD'S RETURN.

OFFENDED WITH OUR BAD PAVEMENTS AND QUASTLY ASH BARRELS.THE SHAKESPEARE

MULBERRY-EYES AND EARS IN LONDON. Among the passengers who arrived at this port by the steamship Britannic yesterday was Miss Kate Field, a lady who is well known for her achievements both in literature and art. A reporter of the HERALD found her trying to unravel the intricacies of seventeen trunks, and, as the time and place were unpropitious for an interview, he asked her to sugmore fitting occasion. "I am going to the Victoria," she said, taking out her watch, "and, let me see, it is now two o'clock. Will five suit you?" "Perfectly," was the reporter's answer; but im pressed with the royal name of her chosen hostelry Victoria-where is the Victoria?" "The Stevens Apartment House, Twenty-seventh

street and Fifth avenue—I believe it is the Victoria

hour," said Miss Field when the reporter called to keep his engagement, "and the two things by which I am most impressed on my return are the bad pavements and the ghastly array of ash barrels which adorns every street rich and poor. It is perfectly marvellous tha a metropolitan city like New York, possessed of great riches and full of public spirited citizens, should tolerate pavements that are an insult to man and beast, and ash barrels that are an offence to eye and nostril. I wonder that the women don't take these matters up. I am an American of the Americans, republican to the core, and when in Europe I was continually fighting my country's battles; therefore I feel doubly sensitive to faults which can be so easily remedied, and which astound the foreigner the moment he lands in our principal city. Then there is the Custom House. I should like to know why under the sun I am asked to give my oath as to what is and what isn't in my trunks, and then to have that oath practically disbelieved? Either the Custom House authorities should believe people or do away with the oath."

"You see a reformer still," the reporter said, "but haven't you brought with you anything except ideas in which the readers of the Herald would be interested?" a metropolitan city like New York, possessed of

haven't you brought with you anything except ideas in which the readers of the Herallo would be interested?"

A SHARESPEARE MULBERRY FOR CENTRAL PARK. "Well, yes," she answered, "there is my Shakespeare mulberry that I wanted to see transplanted and growing in America. The original tree planted by Shakespeare in the garden attached to his house in New Place, at Stratford-on-Avon, was cut down in the last century by the bigoted clergyman who then owned Shakespeare's former residence. To avoid hearing Shakespeare's praises and to escape opening his grounds to visitors to the mulberry tree he destroyed it. Long before that, however, Shakespeare's favorite daugniter, Elizabeth, who married Dr. Hall, had planted a slip of her father's mulberry tree in the garden of her own residence. Cambridge House, where the tree still thrives. From this tree Mr. Charles Flower, the Mayor of Stratford, took a cutting which is now grown into a fine tree. Last April, when in Stratford, having been invited there to deliver the directs at the opening of the Shakespearean Memorial Theatre, I asked Mr. Flower whether he would let up have a cutting of his mulberry tree to plant in America. He assented at once, and which contains the cutting of his mulberry tree to plant in America. He assented at once, and which contains the cutting of his mulberry tree to plant in America. He assented at once, and which contains the cutting of his mulberry tree to plant in America. He assented to the Haallo in Central Park beside the Ward statue of Shakespearean mulberry. I would like to have it planted in Central Park beside the Ward statue of Shakespeare, and would be much obliged to the Haallo if it would call the attention of the Park Commissioners to my treasure. I am not sufficient botanist to know what treatment the cutting should receive before being transplanted, and I would be very glav if the Commissioners would accept my little gift and relieve me of its care at once."

Miss FIELDs PRODERTED ENTERTAINSMINT.

"And what have you brought us in

ideas?" the reporter asked.

"Nothine except my entertainment," was Miss Pioid's answer.

"Will you tell the readers of the Herald what it is and how you came to bring it?"

"Last summer I was asked by Major Pond, who was then in England, whether I would return to America. I said I thought very seriously of doing so, not only to attend to certain business matters of my own, but to renew friendships and my asquaintance with republican institutions. On being asked whether I would do anything professionally I said that I had had an idea for a musical monologue in my head for some time, to be called "Eyes and Ears in London," the monologue to consist in humorous descriptions of life in London, illustrated by songs composed expressly for me. He thought so favorably of the idea that I engaged George Grossmith, Jr., the original Sir Joseph Porter, K.C. B., to assist me in writing the musical illustrations. A few nights before leaving London I sang the music to a party of critics, who liked it exceedingly, declaring the songs to be both original and taking."

"When will you make your first public appearance with this new monologue?" the reporter inquired, "At present I cannot say. For six weeks previous to my departure from England I was engaged in tenning a dying friend, and so it has been impossible for me to give that attention to my own afairs that otherwise I would have done. Before sailing I telegraphed my agent that engagements which were made for December 9 must be postponed at least a month from that date. In consequence of this I may be compelled to change all my plans."

GENERAL GRANT.

GRANT PLANTING A TERE-CEREMONY IN SOUTH PARK, CHICAGO-A GRAND BANQUET. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

General Grant remained very quietly at the house of his son during the morning. The ceremony of tree planting at the South Park was provided for by invitation to some fifty guests, prominent citizens at twelve o'clock. From this point carriages conveyed them to South Park. The party arrived on the ground about one o'clock, and shortly afterward General Grant made his appearance, accompanied by the Mayor, General Sheridan and General Morgan, President of the South Park Board. The location selected for the tree was a spot of ground near the new fountain at trance to Drexel Boulevard. Alighting from their carriages the party at once commenced the planting. A short speech of congratulation was made by President Morgan on behalf of the South Park Board and the citizens of Chicago, which was replied to briefly by General Grant, who expressed the pleasure the ceremony gave him, and at once proceeded to throw in shovelfuls of dirt upon the roots of the tree, which was held in place by General Morgan. The other guests assisted in shovelling in dirt. The party then re-entered their carriages and returned to the point of starting. The banquet to General Grant, given by the Commercial Club this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, was a grand affair. Besides the members of the Commercial Club representative business men and manufacturers were present from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Burlington, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, Mo., and other points. Speeches were made by General Grant, J. W. Doane, president of the club; Governor Long and ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts; exmayor Lincoln and Mr. Caudle, of Boston, and others of the visitors and members of the club. ing. A short speech of congratulation was mu

HIS VISIT TO NEW YORK DEFERBED UNTIL NEXT SPRING-THE GENERAL'S LETTER TO THE LEGISLATIVE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The legislative committee in connection with the reception of General Grant on his expected visit to the State of New York held a meeting vesterday in this city. There were present Senators and Wagstaff and Assemblymen Fish, Sharp, Rusted, Wheeler, Bradley and Seebacher. A letter was read from General Grant and replied to, as below:-

GALENA, III., Dec. 2, 1879. Hon, Hamilton Fish, Jr.,
My Dran Sin—I have your letter of the 23th of
November, suggesting that the 26th or 29th of December, probably the latter, would be convenient
days to have me go to New York. The 29th will suit me
quite well, but since I wrote to you last an invitation
has been sent to me to accept a special car to Key
West, Fis., and passage from there to Havana, to
leave New York, Philadelphia or Washington about
the 26th or 27th of December.

If I accept this I shall not go to New York before
my return next spring. On the whole, I think it is
better to defer going until that time.

If anything should detain me so as to make if
necessary to go to New York I will inform you as
soon as I am made aware of it.

Very truly yours,

THE COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPLY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1879.

Seneral U. S. Grant, Chicago:

Dean Sir.—Your kind letter of the 27th ult. gave reason to hype that the legislative committee might have the honor to expect you in New York about the 24th inst., and I accordingly convened the committee that receiving.

In the meantime, your letter of December 2, in which you intimate that your acceptance of the special car to Key West will not allow you to visit New York until your return from the West Indies next spring, reached me and was read to the committee. mittee.

The committee desire, above all things, to consult your convenience, and are anxious to perform the greeable duty devolved upon them by the Legis-

agreeable duty devolved upon them by the Legislature.

The members reside in different portions of the State, and some notice would be necessary to bring them together. We shall, therefore, suppose that your visit to New York is deferred. Should your arrangements, however, undorgo a change, I have to request, on behalf of the committee, such notification (if possible by telegraph) as will be convenient to you, and will afford sufficient time to make all the necessary preparations for your visit to New York. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,

Chairman Legislative Committee.

GRANT IN NEWARK.

It being expected that General Grant would pass through Newark from Philadelphia on his way to New York just before Christmas, the Common Council, at the suggestion of the Mayor, have ap-pointed a committee of five—Aldermen Hammond, pointed a committee of ave-Audermen hammond, Provost, Mueller, Clark and Irwin—to arrange for a reception in Newark. In recommending the matter the Mayor said it seemed to him proper "that some action should be taken by the city authorities in order to manifest in a suitable manner our appreciation, as Jerseymen, of the distinguished services rendered to the country by the ex-Presidens both as soldier and statesman."

GRANT AND THE TAR HEELS-THE CHOICE FOR MEBOUS DEMOCRATS-BLAINE SECOND CHOICE. a prominent republican representative of that State, was in town yesterday. A HERALD reporter med him at the Metropolitan Hotel and had a talk about the political situation in North Carolina. The Colonel

"Everything is politically very quiet in our State, and there are no issues at present to excite agitation as to parties. It is a close State. The republicans carried it in 1872 and the democrats in 1876. A good deal depends on local candidates. A popular man for Governor, whether he be democrat or republican, stands a good chance for election. Party lines are not so closely drawn as in other States." "How would Grant go as a candidate for the Presi-

dency ?" "Grant would be the first choice of the republicans not slone in our State, but I think in sil the Southern States. A good many democrats in North Carolina would support him. They did so in 1872." "After Grant, whom would the republicans prefer?" "Blaine. He is very popular with our people in

fer?"
"Blaine. He is very popular with our people in North Carolina."
"How about Conkling?"
"Well, Conkling is so identified with Grant that he is not regarded as an undired quantity, like Blaine, who stands out as an independent figure, being no man's backer or proxy. Of course if Grant withdraws in favor of Conkling then Conkling will have the support of the North Carolina republicans."
"In case Grant should be nominated do you anticipate much of a revolution in the status of parties in your State?"
"It is quite possible we might elect our State ticket; but the democrats have so gertymandered the State that the likelihood is we would lose the Legislature. Yet even the capture of the Legislature by the republicans is not by any means an improbability."
"Thon, with the State offices and Legislature in your possession it would be possible to fix things so that the republican party might remain in power for some time?"
"Well, certainly the work of the democrats in districting the State after such a manner as to nullify the natural majorities of the republican party ought to be undone."
"How is the feeling between the two parties?"

the natural majorities of the republican party ought to be undone."

"How is the feeling between the two parties?"

"Perhaps in no State of the Union is there less bitterness of political sentiment between men of opposite views. Of course there is excitement and more or less feeling in every local canvass; but when the issues are decided cordinity and good humor are evinced on all sides."

"How do the colored people fare?"

"They have little to compiain of in North Carelins. It was never much of a slavery State, and has always been noted for its large element of Union men."

aiways been noted for its large element of Union men."

MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

"How is the material prospecity of the State?"
"It appears to be excellent. From year to year it is improving, and is bound yet to be a great state."
"Have you much immigration from the North?"
"Not so much as we desire. The only proper way for emigrants to settle on Southern soil is in colonics. A man goes there alone from the North with his family and doesn't find many things—suchance schoolhouses and churches—that he left behind, and he frets over the change and has no heart in his enterprise. But when a body of emigrants, known to each other and furnishing social fatercourse, settle in the South, with its mild climate and fertile soil, they are pleased with the change. Northern people sottling in Western North Carolina find themselves more or less at home, as the natives are, for the most part, Union people with Northern sympathies. In Eastern Tennessee it is the same, and these regions of the South are particularly adapted for settlement, the climate being healthy. The Kheysville settlement in Virginia is an instance of how emigrants who come South as a colony and not as individual pioneers succeed and prosper.

TILDEN IN NEWARK.

Some ardent admirers of ex-Governor Tilden in Newark have organized an association under the little of the Samuel J. Tilden Minute Men No. 1, of New Jersey.

AID FOR THE WOLF FAMILY.

The HERALD has received the following subscrip tions in sid of the Wolf family :- Matthew Hicks, \$2; Mrs. T. H. McL, \$2; "a Jowess," \$1.